Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

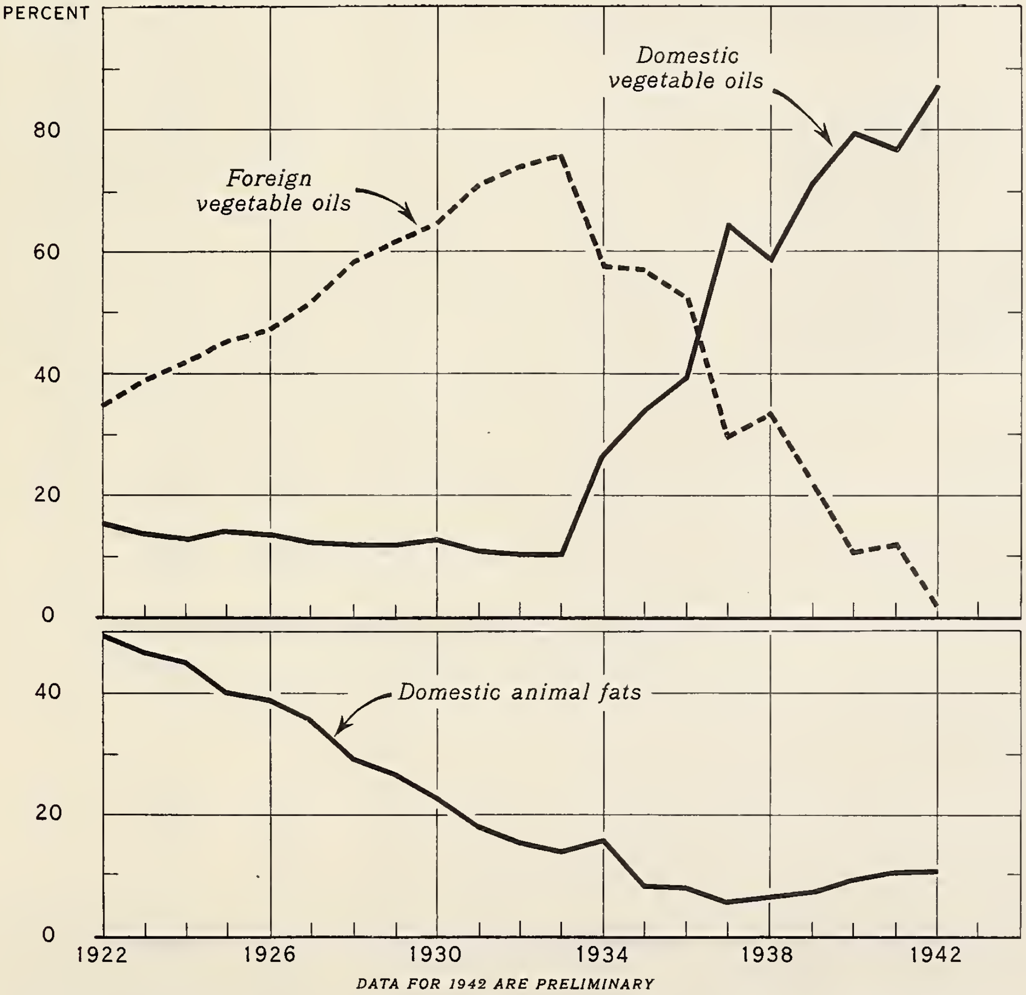
THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-72 BAE FEBRUARY 1943

In this issue:
OLEOMARGARINE, 1942 and 1943

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL FATS AND OILS USED IN OLEOMARGARINE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FATS AND OILS, 1922-42



DATA FOR 1942 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32173 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In 1942, with imports of fats and oils reduced and coconut oil excluded from use in oleomargarine after March, a record high proportion of domestic oils was used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Production and consumption of oleomargarine will be much greater in 1943 than in any earlier year. Cottonseed and soybean oils will be the principal ingredients, as in the past 3 years.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, January 1941 and 1942, November-January 1942-43

PRICES

Item	January		1942-43		
	1941	1942	November	December	January
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	30.1	35.2	45.8	45.8	1/ 46.6
Butter, 92-score, New York	31.1	35.4	46.5	46.6	1/ 47.6
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	18.5	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	10.3	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	5.6	11.0	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	5.2	10.7	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	6.8	12.9	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	7.0	11.8	---	---	---
Oleostearine, bbl., N.Y.	6.4	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	5.4	9.6	---	---	---
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.7	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N.Y.	9.1	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills	5.4	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N.Y.	6.4	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined, bbl., N.Y.	8.2	16.4	17.0	17.0	16.8
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	5.1	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, dom., crude, drums, N.Y.	6.9	12.8	13.0	13.0	---
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N.Y.	8.2	14.0	14.2	14.2	---
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	5.9	---	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y. 2/	3/ 6.3	---	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/	---	---	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N.Y.	43.2	75.7	58.4	58.4	59.3
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N.Y.	31.2	58.4	51.2	51.2	50.0
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N.Y.	10.2	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.0
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N.Y. 2/	7.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.1
Rape oil, refined, denatured, drums, N.Y.	12.8	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0
Rape oil, blown, drums, N.Y.	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.2	---
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y.	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N.Y.	17.5	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	4.7	9.1	---	---	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	4.8	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	4.4	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	5.4	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N.Y.	9.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	8.7	10.6	12.1	12.1	12.9
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N.Y.	5/ 9.3	5/ 10.8	5/ 12.8	5/ 13.0	13.6
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N.Y.	18.0	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.5
Oiticica oil, drums, N.Y.	19.0	24.1	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N.Y.	27.2	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N.Y.	9.8	12.5	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N.Y.	9.5	11.8	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N.Y.	13.1	16.9	18.6	18.6	18.6
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N.Y.	31.1	35.6	36.4	36.4	36.4
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N.Y.	8.4	10.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	87	122	150	150	151
Eight domestic fats and oils	62	87	107	107	107
All fats and oils (27 items)	67	96	112	112	113
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	63	82	104	104	105
Marine animal oils	89	121	127	127	127
Vegetable oils, domestic	66	123	128	128	129
Vegetable oils, foreign	95	154	145	145	147
Grouped by use:					
Butter	69	80	104	104	105
Butter, seasonally adjusted	68	79	96	94	103
Lard	40	82	105	105	105
Other food fats	71	140	134	134	135
All food fats	65	91	110	110	110
Soap fats	66	126	119	119	119
Drying oils	95	118	132	6/ 134	138
Miscellaneous oils	84	107	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	79	122	125	6/ 125	127

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. Previous quotations refer to open market sales only. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Tanks, N.Y. 4/ Quoted in drums. 5/ Converted to new basis of quotation. 6/ Revised.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Production goals for soybeans and flaxseed were revised upward in January to help meet growing needs for fats and oils and high-protein feedstuffs. The new goal for soybeans, 12 million acres harvested for beans, is 1.5 million acres higher than the goal announced last November. The revised flaxseed goal, 5.5 million acres planted, is up half a million acres. Other goals for oilcrops remain unchanged at 5.5 million acres of peanuts picked and threshed and 22.5 million acres of cotton planted. With normal yields, these acreages would produce about 4.2 billion pounds of vegetable oil compared with an anticipated production of about 3.8 billion pounds in the 1942-43 season. In addition, nearly 300 million pounds of vegetable oil will be obtained in both 1942-43 and 1943-44 from corn grinding operations, olive pressings, and the crushing of tung nuts and other vegetable oilseeds.

Prices of peanuts grown in 1943, whether for the edible trade or for oil, will be supported at an average of at least $129 per ton which is 85 percent of the January 15 parity price for all peanuts. If parity advances between January 15 and July 15, the support level will be raised accordingly. Incentive payments have been recommended by the Department of Agriculture for farmers who plant in excess of 90 percent of their 1943 farm goals for soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed. For each acre above 90 percent but not in excess of 110 percent of the individual farm goal, farmers would receive a payment of $15 for soybeans, $30 for peanuts, and $10 for flaxseed.

Reflecting sharply smaller receipts of flaxseed in terminal markets, prices of linseed oil and flaxseed continued to rise in January and early February. Prices of other fats and oils remain unchanged at ceiling levels.

Production of oleomargarine in 1942 reached 426 million pounds, a new peak. Nearly 65 million pounds of this total, however, was colored oleomargarine, produced almost entirely for export. Domestic consumption amounted to about 2.7 pounds per capita, which was the average yearly consumption in 1937-41. In 1943, production of oleomargarine for civilian consumption will be increased to perhaps 4.5 pounds per capita, although under the terms of the order limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils it is possible for the output to reach 4.8 pounds per capita. The total supply of butter and margarine available for civilian consumption probably will be near 17.5 pounds per capita, compared with 19.4 pounds in 1937-41.

-- February 22, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- With the entrance of the United States into the war in December 1941 and the subsequent loss of most of our imports from the Far East, our fats situation was transformed from one of comparative abundance to one of tight supply. Requirements mounted under the stimulus of war activity and rising incomes. In September 1942 a general order was issued limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils to conserve supplies. Production of fats and oils was increased nearly 20 percent in the 1942 crop year. Price ceilings on fats and oils, instituted in December 1941, were revised upward on several occasions during 1942. Prices of all fats and oils except linseed oil are now covered by specific ceiling orders.

Prices of Linseed Oil and Flaxseed Continue to Advance

Reflecting higher prices for linseed oil, the index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils in January stood at 113 percent of the 1924-29 average, 1 point higher than a month earlier and 17 points above a year earlier. The price of linseed oil in drums, carlots, at New York averaged 13.6 cents per pound in January, compared with 13.0 cents in December (new basis of quotation). A further advance to 14.0 cents per pound occurred in early February. Prices of other fats and oils were little changed in January, with most of them at ceiling levels.

The price of No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis averaged $2.88 per bushel in the first week of February compared with $2.73 a month earlier and $2.30 a year earlier. Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis, Duluth, and Milwaukee totaled only about 450 million bushels in January this year, compared with approximately 1,220 million bushels a year earlier.

The United States average price received by farmers for flaxseed was $2.49 per bushel in mid-January, 13 cents higher than a month earlier. Prices received for soybeans, cottonseed, and peanuts for oil were little changed from a month earlier. Wholesale prices of linseed meal averaged nearly the same in January as in December but advanced $4.00 a ton in early February. Bagged meal, carlots, Minneapolis, was quoted at $47.00 per ton on February 9.

Single Support Price Announced For 1943-Crop Peanuts

It was announced by the Department of Agriculture on February 10 that prices of peanuts grown in 1943 will be supported at an average of at least $129 per ton (nearly 6.5 cents per pound). This is 85 percent of the January 15 parity price for all peanuts. If parity advances between January 15 and July 15, the support prices will be raised to 85 percent of the parity price as of July 15. The same schedule of prices will be paid for peanuts for oil as for peanuts for the edible peanut trade. In addition, an incentive payment of $30 per acre has been recommended by the Department of Agriculture for participating farmers for each acre of peanuts dug in excess of 90 percent of the farm goal up to 110 percent of the goal. The incentive payments would add between $10 and $20 per ton to the average price received by participating growers, bringing the average return to $140 or $150 per ton for growers who harvested 110 percent of their acreage goal.

Plans are being formulated for the establishment of one or more local markets in each county having a peanut acreage goal. In areas where shellers or oil mills do not purchase peanuts, warehouses will be established by designated peanut cooperative associations. In all cases, growers will be paid in cash at the time of delivery.

Prices of Olives for Oil to be Supported at Average of $123 per Ton

The Department of Agriculture announced on January 19 a program for supporting prices of olives for oil. Loans of $3.75 per gallon on domestic olive oil of acceptable quality will be made by Commodity Credit Corporation to crushers who pay growers not less than specified minimum prices for olives for oil. The minimum prices averaged about $123 per ton for all types of olives. With a scarcity of tin cans and rubber closures for bottles, a larger than usual proportion of the crop will be crushed this season. Crushings may reach 40,000 tons, with a yield of more than 11.5 million pounds of oil. The total olive crop is estimated at 58,000 tons this season, compared with 56,000 tons a year ago.

Specific Maximum Prices Established for Olive Oil

Specific maximum prices for olive oil in drums were established by Amendment 23 to Revised Price Schedule 53, effective February 16, replacing individual sellers' ceilings. The maximum price for edible domestic olive oil, U.S.P. grade, in returnable drums, carlots or less than carlots, is $4.60 per gallon, f.o.b. producer's plant. Freight costs from California to New York are about 9-1/2 cents per gallon. Price differentials are specified for grade and type of container. The equivalent price to farmers for olives for oil is estimated to be $145 per ton. The maximum price for imported olive oil, of U.S.P. grade, in nonreturnable drums, duties and taxes paid, f.o.b. port of entry is $5.21-1/2 per gallon, with the same differentials for grade as specified for domestic oil. The new ceilings are about 6 percent under those replaced, but are well above present price quotations.

Uniform Grading System Established for Tallows and Greases

In Amendment 22 to Revised Price Schedule 53, effective January 30, the Office of Price Administration established a uniform grading system for tallows and greases to be effective throughout the country. Previously, two different sets of specifications were used, one for New York and one for Chicago. The amendment adds two new grades, Naptha Extracted Bone Tallow and Garbage Grease, and raises the maximum prices slightly for certain grades of relatively minor importance. Ceilings remain unchanged for the major classifications of tallows and greases.

Maximum Prices Established for Soybeans

The Office of Price Administration, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, issued a maximum price regulation on soybeans, effective February 27, covering sales of this previously uncontrolled raw agricultural commodity from farmer to processor. The maximum will be $1.66 per bushel on top grades of soybeans when sold by farmers to country elevators, and slightly higher maximums will be permitted for sales at later stages of distribution. The regulation is designed to encourage farmers to move soybeans promptly in order to make more oil and oilmeal available immediately.

The new ceiling prices, applicable only to raw and unprocessed soybeans from 1942 and previous crops, with an exemption for soybeans sold for seeding in 1943, are slightly higher than recent transactions in the cash market.

Purchases and Uses of Soybeans Restricted

Under Commodity Credit Corporation Order No. 3, effective February 17, no processor of soybeans, manufacturer of soybean products other than oil or meal, or seed dealer may purchase soybeans of the 1942 crop in an amount in excess of the quantity that he will need for his processing, manufacturing, or seed sale requirements for the period ending October 10, 1943. No person other than a processor, manufacturer, or seed dealer may purchase soybeans of the 1942 crop in a total quantity in excess of: The quantity required to fill orders on hand at the time of such purchase from processors, manufacturers, and seed dealers; the quantity required for delivery under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation; or the quantity necessary to meet planting requirements. Country elevators, however, will be authorized to purchase up to 2,000 bushels of soybeans from farmers in advance of orders from processors, manufacturers, and seed dealers. This is to permit the accumulation of carload lots in advance of sales. The order also forbids the purchase of soybeans of the 1942 crop in whole or ground form for use as, or manufacture into, fertilizer or feed for livestock, poultry, or pets.

The restrictions on purchases are to prevent a large carry-over into the 1943 crop year. Such a carry-over would both reduce the quantity crushed in the 1942 season and aggravate the problem of crushing the prospective large 1943 crop. The prohibitions against purchase of whole or ground soybeans for use in the manufacture of fertilizer or feed are designed to prevent wastage of oil, which is recovered in crushing soybeans to produce oil and meal.

50 Percent of Inspected Lard Reserved for Military, Lend-Lease

Beginning February 14, packers operating under Federal inspection are required to set aside 50 percent of the lard and rendered pork fat produced for purchase by the Food Distribution Administration. The requirement is contained in Food Distribution Order No. 20, effective February 11. About two-thirds of the lard normally is produced under Federal inspection.

25 Percent of Peanut Oil Output Reserved

Food Distribution Order No. 14, issued February 3, requires that 25 percent of the crude peanut oil produced after February 4 shall be reserved for sale to Commodity Credit Corporation. The order forbids the sale of crude peanut oil to any firm that has not signed a Refiner Contract with the Corporation, and requires contracting refiners to offer to the Corporation 25 percent of the crude peanut oil purchased. The Corporation may then direct the oil to be refined and stored in accordance with the terms of the Refiner Contract. It is estimated that under this order the Corporation will acquire at least 10 million pounds of peanut oil during the remainder of the crushing season. Purpose of the order is to assure an adequate supply of peanut oil for essential war uses.

Production of Ice Cream Further Restricted

The quantity of milk solids that may be used each month in the manufacture of frozen dairy foods and mix for civilian consumption is limited under Food Distribution Order No. 8 as amended, effective February 1, to 65 percent of the total quantity used in the corresponding month of the period December 1941 to November 1942. No restriction is placed on the manufacture of these products for the Army or Navy. Under the order the use of milk for ice cream and related products for civilian consumption probably will be about 2 billion pounds less annually than total use in the industry during the base period. Two billion pounds of milk is equivalent to 97.5 million pounds of butter, but the milk saved by the order will be used not only for butter but also for other manufactured products and for bottled milk.

Soybean Crush Increasing; Peanut Crush Below Expectations

Crushings of soybeans in the first quarter of the new crop year (October to December 1942) amounted to 25 million bushels, a new peak, compared with the previous peak of 20.5 million bushels in January-March 1942. The rate of crushing is expected to increase still further in 1943, with southern cottonseed mills, East Coast linseed mills, and Pacific Coast copra mills processing large quantities of beans under arrangements with Commodity Credit Corporation. Mills in the main soybean producing area have a maximum crushing capacity of about 25 million bushels per quarter. On the basis of the estimated production of 210 million bushels and a carry-in of 6 million bushels at the beginning of the marketing year, and with an allowance of 30 million bushels for seed and feed, about 160 million bushels remained available for crushing on January 1, 1943. This figure includes 25 million bushels estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to have been still unharvested on January 1, however.

The indicated position of the crop on January 1 was as follows: 99 million bushels on farms, including 25 million bushels still unharvested; 14 million bushels owned by Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own bins; 30 million bushels in commercial storage; 35 million bushels in crushing plants. These stocks, together with the 25 million bushels crushed, account for a total of 203 million bushels out of an estimated supply of 216 million bushels. The balance is explained at least in part as including beans in transit on January 1, beans forced by shortage of storage space into unusual positions not reporting, and soybeans fed to livestock before January 1.

Crushings of farmers' stock and oilstock shelled peanuts in October-December 1942, totaling 123 million pounds (farmers' stock basis), were only 2 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1941. Production of cleaned and shelled peanuts was 46 percent greater. The edible peanut trade may take about 1,300 million pounds of peanuts (farmers' stock basis) in the 1942-43 marketing year, compared with 883 million pounds in 1941-42. Largely as a result of the strong demand from the edible peanut trade, production of peanut oil in 1942-43 probably will not exceed 200 million pounds. This would be 15 percent above the previous peak production, reached in 1940-41.

Production of Fats and Oils Increased in December; December 31 Stocks Lower Than a Year Earlier

Factory production of primary fats and oils totaled 907 million pounds in December, an increase of 72 million pounds over the November figure. Production of vegetable oils declined 1 million pounds to 416 million pounds, but production of animal fats and oils increased 73 million pounds to 491 million pounds. A seasonal decline of about 16 million pounds in production of cottonseed oil was more than offset by an increase in the output of soybean oil. Reflecting the large increase in hog marketings, December production of lard and rendered pork fat in federally inspected plants rose to 218 millio pounds, the highest December output in 22 years of record. Creamery production of butter increased 9 million pounds, or 8.6 percent, over November. This was materially greater than the normal seasonal increase.

Stocks of primary fats and oils in factories and warehouses on December 31, 1942 totaled 2,001 million pounds, crude basis, 91 million pounds more than on November 30 but 259 million pounds less than on December 31, 1941. Compared with a year earlier, stocks of animal fats and oils showed a reduction of 223 million pounds, with declines of 96, 89, and 57 million pounds, respectively, in stocks of lard, butter, and inedible tallow. Stocks of vegetable oils declined 36 million pounds during 1942. Inreases of 99 million pounds in stocks of linseed oil and 31 million pounds in stocks of soybean oil were more than offset by substantial declines in stocks of palm, coconut, cottonseed, and peanut oils.

Government Purchases of Vegetable Oils Large in January

Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration totaled more than 104 million pounds in January. A record quantity of vegetable oils was purchased, including about 31 million pounds of salad oil, 14 million pounds of linseed oil, 7 million pounds of sunflower seed oil, and 4 million pounds of soybean oil. The total of about 56 million pounds is twice as large as reported for any earlier month. Purchases of lard and rendered pork fat, at about 31 million pounds, were the smallest since September. Other purchases consisted of about 11 million pounds of shortening, 3 million pounds of oleomargarine, 2 million pounds of butter, and smaller quantities of beef fats and oils, and fish-liver oils.

Deliveries of fats and oils (including butter) by the Food Distribution Administration for shipment under lend-lease amounted to 738 million pounds in 1942. The total consisted, in round numbers, of 577 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat, 88 million pounds of vegetable oils, 32 million pounds of oleomargarine, 20 million pounds of edible beef fats and oils, 18 million pounds of butter, and 3 million pounds of shortening. Deliveries also included 4.4 million pounds of soap, equivalent to more than 2 million pounds of fats and oils, and over 800,000 pounds of fish-liver oils.

OUTLOOK

1943 Acreage Goals for Soybeans and Flaxseed Raised

On January 26 the Secretary of Agriculture announced new 1943 production goals of 12 million acres of soybeans harvested for beans and 5.5 million acres of flaxseed planted. These goals are 1.5 and 0.5 million acres, respectively, higher than those previously announced. On the basis of normal yields, the increases are equivalent to approximately 240 million pounds of soybean oil and 70 million pounds of linseed oil. Goals for peanuts and cotton remain unchanged at 5.5 million acres of peanuts picked and threshed and 22.5 million acres of cotton planted, although Secretary Wickard recently asked that farmers, after meeting war crop goals, plant their full cotton allotments.

Total production of oil from these four crops, with normal yields and the attainment of acreage goals, would be about 4.2 billion pounds compared with an expected output of about 3.8 billion pounds in the 1942-43 season. In addition, nearly 300 million pounds of vegetable oils will be produced from corn, olives, tung nuts, and other domestic oilseeds in both 1942-43 and 1943-44.

Table 2.- Oil crops: Revised production goals for 1943, with comparative data

Commodity	Unit	Acreage		
		Average 1937-41	1942 indicated Dec. 1	1943 goal
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Cotton, planted		26,358	23,310	22,500
Flaxseed, planted		2,329	4,691	5,500
Peanuts, picked and threshed .		1,818	3,690	5,500
Soybeans, harvested for beans		4,146	10,762	12,000
		Oilseed production		
		Average 1937-41	1942 indicated Dec. 1	1943 1/
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	5,876	5,790	4,972
Flaxseed	1,000 bu.	19,713	40,660	39,875
Peanuts, picked and threshed .	Mil. lb.	1,392	2,504	3,712
Soybeans, harvested for beans	1,000 bu.	76,447	209,559	216,000
		Crude oil produced, crop year basis 2/		
		Average 1937-41	1942, estimated	1943, estimated
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Cottonseed oil		1,474	1,445	1,250
Linseed oil		656	730	715
Peanut oil		87	200	600
Soybean oil		500	1,440	1,600
Total		2,717	3,815	4,165

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of the Census.

1/ Acreage goals multiplied by assumed "normal" yields of 442 pounds of cottonseed and 7.25 bushels of flaxseed per planted acre; 675 pounds of peanuts and 18 bushels of soybeans per harvested acre.

2/ Crop years beginning August for cottonseed oil; July for linseed oil; October for peanut oil and soybean oil. In calculating oil production from 1942 and 1943 crops, deductions have been made to allow for the use of seed for planting, feed, fertilizer, and human consumption.

Production of fats and oils from all domestic materials in the 1943-44 crop year may exceed 12 billion pounds -- compared with about 11.2 billion pounds in 1942-43. With a record spring pig crop in prospect this year, the outlook is for a further increase in lard production in the 1943-44 hog-marketing year.

Incentive Payments Recommended for Soybeans, Peanuts, and Flaxseed

Incentive payments have been recommended by the Department of Agricultur for 1943 crop soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed. For each acre over 90 percent but not in excess of 110 percent of the individual farm goal, farmers would receive $15 for soybeans, $30 for peanuts, and $10 for flaxseed.

The production adjustment program for 1943 provides for a deduction from the farm production adjustment allowance when the acreage in war crops, including soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed, falls below 90 percent of the farm goal. This deduction amounts to $15 for each acre under 90 percent of the goal.

In States where tung nuts are produced, a production practice allowance of $5 per acre in tung orchards will be granted to farmers who follow approved methods in caring for the orchards. The States affected are Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Adequate Supply of Seed Peanuts Assured for 1943 Crop

Designated peanut producer cooperatives have been authorized to sell excess farmers' stock peanuts, acquired in connection with the marketing program for the 1942 crop, to growers who need them for seed. The designated agencies are as follows: For the Virginia-Carolina area, the Growers' Peanut Cooperative, Inc.; for the Southeastern area, the Georgia-Florida-Alabama Peanut Producers' Association; for the Southwestern area, the Southwestern Peanut Growers' Association. The cash price to eligible producers at distribution points will be $130 per ton (6.5 cents per pound) for Spanish type and Class A Virginia type farmers' stock and $125 per ton (6.25 cents per pound) for runner type farmers' stock. Recleaned peanuts will be sold at $25 more per ton.

The national goal of 5,500,000 acres of peanuts picked and threshed has been divided geographically as follows: 650,000 acres in the Virginia-Carolina area, 2,805,000 acres in the Southeastern area, 2,020,000 acres in the Southwestern area, and 25,000 acres in California and New Mexico. It is estimated that the seed requirements for these acreages, at the normal rate of seeding, will be approximately 24,000 tons in the Virginia-Carolina area, 65,000 tons in the Southeastern area, 42,000 tons in the Southwestern area, and 750 tons in California and New Mexico; a total of about 132,000 tons. In addition to the acreage picked and threshed, farmers hog off a substantial acreage each year, particularly in the Southeastern area. In 1942, an estimate 1,440,000 acres were hogged off.

Program Announced for Soybeans for Seed

A program to assure farmers adequate supplies of soybeans for planting the 1943 crop was announced on February 19. Green and yellow beans grading

No. 2 or better, taken from Government stocks in areas where there was no frost damage last fall, will be offered to cooperating dealers at $1.85 per bushel, carload lots, f.o.b. dealer's plant. Dealers will clean, test, and sack the beans and sell them to farmers at not to exceed $2.50 per bushel. The price will be $1.75 per bushel f.o.b. point of storage to dealers in the same county where the beans are stored, if the beans are resold to farmers in the county. The maximum price to farmers in such a case is to be $2.25 per bushel. Beans sold to farmers under this plan must show a germination of at least 80 percent.

1943 Castor Bean Program Announced

A castor bean seed production program, designed to produce a stock pile of approximately 3 million pounds of pure-variety castor beans for planting purposes, was announced February 17 by the Department of Agriculture. The program will operate in eight States -- Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana -- where it is expected that 10,000 acres will be planted this year. Producers in designated areas in these States may obtain castor beans for planting from the Agricultural Adjustment Agency this spring without cash outlay, and sell the resultant yield to the Commodity Credit Corporation next fall. Producers will be paid 6 cents a pound for beans in the hull that shell 70 percent kernel. One percent of the producer's gross returns will be deducted as payment for the beans furnished him for planting.

OLEOMARGARINE, 1942 AND 1943

Record Production of Margarine in 1942; Consumption Little Changed From 1941

Production of oleomargarine in 1942 totaled 426 million pounds, a new record, 16 percent above 1941 and 7 percent above the previous peak reached in 1937. Nearly 65 million pounds of the 1942 output, however, consisted of colored margarine produced mainly for export under lend-lease. In normal years, output of colored margarine ranges between 2 and 3 million pounds, mostly for export. A Federal tax of 10 cents a pound is imposed on colored margarine to be sold in the United States compared with a tax of only 1/4 cent per pound on uncolored margarine for the same purpose. Many States also impose heavier taxes on colored than on uncolored margarine. No tax is collected on margarine produced for export.

Domestic disappearance of margarine was nearly the same in 1942 as a year earlier. The Bureau of Internal Revenue reported 364 million pounds withdrawn tax-paid for sale in the United States in 1942 compared with 363 million pounds the year before. One or 2 million pounds are also withdrawn tax-free each year for use in Federal institutions. Domestic disappearance is estimated at 2.7 pounds per capita in 1942, which was the average yearly consumption in 1937-41.

Production and Consumption of Margarine to be Increased in 1943

Both production and consumption of margarine will be greatly increased in 1943. The quota of fats and oils that may be used in manufacture for domestic civilian consumption has been placed at 180 percent of the average use in corresponding quarters of the 2 years 1940 and 1941. If manufacturers are able to produce the full quantity permitted by this quota, production of margarine for civilian use would total about 615 million pounds. However, some difficulty may be experienced in meeting the permitted quota for civilian use as the marked increase in production permitted will require an increased labor force and an increased use of hydrogen for hardening vegetable oils. Full quota production is likely to be reached in the second and third quarters of the year, when the quotas will be seasonally small, but possibly not in the first and fourth quarters when production normally is high.

Table 3.- Production of oleomargarine, 1940-41, and estimated maximum 1943 production for civilian use permitted by manufacturers' quotas 1/

Quarter	1940	1941	1940-41 average minus exempt uses	Estimated maximum permitted production in 1943
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
January-March	85.5	96.0	90.3	162.5
April-June	72.0	85.0	78.0	140.4
July-September	70.3	85.3	77.3	139.1
October-December	92.6	101.3	96.0	172.8
Total	320.4	367.6	341.6	614.8

1/ Based on General Preference Order M-71. The permitted quota for each manufacturer is 180 percent of average consumption of fats in the manufacture of margarine for civilian use in corresponding quarters of 1940-41.

Combined Consumption of Butter and Margarine Reduced in 1943

Civilian consumption of butter in 1943 probably will be restricted by the limited supply available to about 13 pounds per capita compared with a consumption of 16 pounds per capita in 1942 and 16.7 pounds per capita in 1937-41. With production of margarine for civilian consumption at the maximum allowable under the manufacturers' limitation order, civilian consumption of butter and margarine combined would be about 17.8 pounds per capita. This would compare with 19.4 pounds in 1937-41. Difficulties in attaining the maximum production of margarine, however, may reduce the 1943 total to about 17.5 pounds per capita.

Record Use of Soybean Oil in Margarine in 1942; Use of Imported Oils Reduced

Fats and oils used in the manufacture of margarine in 1942 totaled 347 million pounds of which 87 percent was domestic vegetable oil, 11 percent animal oil and fat, and 2 percent foreign vegetable oil. The leading ingredient was cottonseed oil, which accounted for 48 percent of the total. The quantity of soybean oil used was greater than in any previous year, constituting 38 percent of the total. With imports of fats and oils reduced, and with coconut and other high lauric-acid oils excluded from use in margarine after March 1942, only 6 million pounds of foreign vegetable oils were so used last year. This was the smallest use of imported oils in margarine since 1916. Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and oleo oil probably will be the principal fats used in margarine manufacture in 1943.

Table 4.- Oleomargarine: Production in the United States as reported by the Food Distribution Administration and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1930-42

Year	Food Distribution Administration							Bureau of Internal Revenue, total uncolored and colored
	Uncolored			Colored				
	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total	Total uncolored and colored	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930	211,130	87,017	298,147	4,749	8,859	13,608	311,755	325,660
1931	162,931	52,876	215,807	2,150	3,996	6,146	221,953	229,927
1932	155,674	38,604	194,278	971	2,467	3,438	197,716	203,232
1933	199,008	40,719	239,727	703	1,801	2,504	242,231	245,472
1934	207,468	52,511	259,979	792	2,129	2,921	262,900	264,410
1935	329,764	46,087	375,851	936	1,890	2,826	378,677	381,633
1936	340,137	48,090	388,227	1,252	1,419	2,671	390,898	393,293
1937	349,477	40,320	389,797	955	748	1,703	391,500	397,380
1938	340,300	38,267	378,567	1,026	500	1,526	380,093	385,234
1939	265,901	34,492	300,393	1,045	392	1,437	301,830	300,857
1940	277,375	40,881	318,256	1,942	474	2,416	320,672	320,402
1941	309,771	50,661	360,432	3,725	1,052	4,777	365,209	1/367,587
1942 2/	305,242	53,759	359,001	61,623	2,653	64,276	423,277	425,736

Compiled as follows:

Food Distribution Administration, reports of manufacturers.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, annual reports of the Commissioner.

Data for earlier years beginning 1918 are given in "Oleomargarine: Statistics of Production, Materials used in Manufacture, Consumption, Trade, and Prices," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, August 1936, p. 2.

Production reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue are required by law and are considered to be more accurate than reports to the Food Distribution Administration, which are voluntary; the latter are useful because they are broken down into special classifications.

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Oleomargarine: Production, by States, 1937-41

State	Year beginning July 1937	 1938	 1939	 1940	 1941
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Total colored and uncolored					
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	74
N. J.	29,857	20,587	19,374	25,966	29,844
Ohio	79,733	64,543	50,934	50,706	51,678
Ind.	42,223	40,916	33,162	37,594	27,341
Ill.	133,924	93,699	89,870	104,349	107,229
Mich.	19,572	18,788	16,573	16,345	16,728
Minn.	1,287	761	584	847	---
Mo.	11,229	8,300	8,587	8,362	10,152
Kans.	27,830	22,948	20,868	23,701	23,747
Md.	10,708	9,899	9,827	10,702	11,853
N. C.	---	30	2	---	---
S. C.	---	---	480	1,888	2,651
Ga.	---	1,599	2,937	4,788	8,178
Ala.	150	521	397	293	138
Tex.	6,983	7,252	10,068	13,806	26,935
Colo.	398	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	2,384	1,427	1,424	401	---
Calif.	49,126	41,702	38,631	44,186	52,258
U. S. 1/	415,404	332,973	303,717	343,935	368,805
Colored					
N. J.	217	193	213	568	958
Ohio	4	29	412	1,125	6,252
Ind.	57	23	3	2/	2/
Ill.	564	493	417	1,143	2,905
Mich.	---	---	---	---	706
Mo.	247	102	129	140	171
Kans.	318	353	236	320	420
Md.	209	126	400	1,035	2,421
S. C.	---	---	26	74	65
Ga.	---	55	25	48	11
Tex.	29	8	---	37	1,018
Colo.	5	---	---	---	---
U. S. 1/	1,649	1,381	1,860	4,489	14,828
	Total colored and uncolored - percentage of United States production in specified States				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N. J.	7	6	6	8	8
Ohio	19	19	17	15	14
Ind.	10	12	11	11	7
Ill.	32	28	30	30	29
Mich.	5	6	5	5	5
Mo.	3	2	3	2	3
Kans.	7	7	7	7	6
Md.	2	3	3	3	3
Tex.	2	2	3	4	7
Calif.	12	13	13	13	14
Other	1	2	2	2	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These data are not available on a calendar year basis. Data for earlier years beginning 1899 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., pp. 5-9.

1/ Totals of unrounded numbers. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 6.- Total and per capita disappearance of butter and oleomargarine, United States, 1912-43

Year	Total disappearance		Per capita disappearance		
	Butter	Oleomargarine	Butter	Oleomargarine	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1912	1,584,464	138,754	16.6	1.5	18.1
1913	1,606,310	149,919	16.5	1.5	18.0
1914	1,685,536	138,883	17.0	1.4	18.4
1915	1,731,098	138,805	17.2	1.4	18.6
1916	1,766,500	183,387	17.3	1.8	19.1
1917	1,633,221	283,717	15.8	2.7	18.5
1918	1,443,238	346,851	13.8	3.3	17.1
1919	1,608,021	353,858	15.3	3.4	18.7
1920	1,577,422	363,736	14.8	3.4	18.2
1921	1,757,470	214,628	16.2	2.0	18.2
1922	1,884,131	183,512	17.1	1.7	18.8
1923	1,995,276	226,287	17.8	2.0	19.8
1924	2,053,103	230,480	18.0	2.0	20.0
1925	2,085,694	232,102	18.0	2.0	20.0
1926	2,173,710	240,491	18.5	2.0	20.5
1927	2,160,054	275,728	18.1	2.3	20.4
1928	2,113,128	314,039	17.5	2.6	20.1
1929	2,117,193	352,929	17.4	2.9	20.3
1930	2,134,995	323,262	17.3	2.6	19.9
1931	2,243,916	229,995	18.1	1.9	20.0
1932	2,274,845	201,688	18.2	1.6	19.8
1933	2,247,752	242,878	17.9	1.9	19.8
1934	2,312,040	263,237	18.3	2.1	20.4
1935	2,194,730	379,920	17.2	3.0	20.2
1936	2,113,941	390,995	16.5	3.1	19.6
1937	2,119,521	397,301	16.5	3.1	19.6
1938	2,147,710	385,166	16.5	3.0	19.5
1939	2,275,637	301,215	17.4	2.3	19.7
1940	2,244,184	318,633	17.0	2.4	19.4
1941	2,185,312	1/364,222	16.4	2.7	19.1
1942	2/2,237,000	3/365,000	16.6	2.7	19.3

Compiled as follows:

Total apparent disappearance -

Butter, computed from data on production and stocks, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Food Distribution Administration; and foreign trade, Bureau of the Census. Exports include shipments to United States territories.

Oleomargarine, from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Figures are for quantity withdrawn for general use, tax paid, plus withdrawn free from tax for use of the United States in prisons and other Federal institutions.

Per capita disappearance based on total disappearance and July 1 population estimates, including military personnel.

1/ Excludes 1,120,000 pounds delivered to United Nations under lend-lease.

2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Quantity withdrawn tax paid, plus an estimated 1,500,000 pounds withdrawn free from tax for use in Federal institutions. Total rounded to even millions.

Table 7.- Oleomargarine: Materials used in manufacture, United States, 1935-42

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oleo oil	18,227	18,330	12,278	13,411	11,866	14,332	18,415	22,495
Oleostearine	2,612	3,550	3,375	3,282	3,067	3,386	3,058	2,919
Lard, neutral	3,005	2,199	1,748	1,464	1,355	5,100	8,300	8,133
Oleo stock	2,390	1,930	1,318	1,532	1,042	1,260	1,919	3,940
Butter	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Other animal fats 1/	---	---	---	---	69	88	131	201
Monostearine	---	---	---	---	---	76	165	187
Total, animal	26,235	26,009	18,719	19,689	17,399	24,242	31,988	37,878
Cottonseed oil	99,504	108,106	173,617	142,858	98,656	115,946	149,930	166,444
Soybean oil	1,740	14,261	31,791	39,885	70,822	87,103	75,634	133,346
Peanut oil	4,369	4,140	2,880	3,593	2,445	1,730	2,210	920
Corn oil	32	1,238	1,796	566	489	421	627	1,690
Other vegetable oils 2/	40	---	---	27	12	11	12	259
Vegetable gum	---	---	---	---	---	2	3/	---
Total, domestic vegetable	105,685	127,745	210,084	186,929	172,424	205,213	228,413	302,659
Coconut oil	174,315	150,465	73,806	89,520	38,519	21,780	29,786	3,491
Babassu oil	1,838	16,114	14,607	11,547	13,942	6,150	946	332
Palm-kernel oil	425	2,401	7,946	4,746	473	---	957	---
Palm oil	3	1,400	1,063	---	1	4	4,991	1,375
Sesame oil	77	58	1	---	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	100	5	---	---	---	---	---	782
Other 4/	---	451	---	69	---	---	104	34
Total, foreign vegetable	176,758	170,894	97,423	105,882	52,935	27,934	36,784	6,014
Total fats and oils	308,678	324,648	326,226	312,500	242,758	257,389	297,185	346,551
Milk	83,307	76,386	72,846	73,169	58,655	60,961	67,323	74,875
Salt	21,076	20,044	17,631	16,916	12,889	12,727	12,628	13,931
Derivative of glycerin	1,222	1,148	1,235	1,059	749	823	841	823
Lecithin	22	22	41	92	80	98	261	278
Soda (benzoate of)	197	170	165	149	122	122	161	215
Vitamin concentrate	---	---	3/	17	14	13	45	88
Miscellaneous	3	2	1	2	1	3	7	65
Total, other materials	105,827	97,772	91,919	91,404	72,510	74,747	81,266	90,275
Total, all materials	414,505	422,420	418,145	403,904	315,268	332,136	378,451	436,826

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin. Data for earlier years beginning 1913 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., pp. 14-17.

1/ Includes beef fat, oleostearine oil, and tallow.

2/ Includes cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, and miscellaneous vegetable oil.

3/ Less than 500 pounds.

4/ Includes ouricuri oil, palm flakes, palm stearine, rape oil, and rice oil.

Table 8.- Oleomargarine: Percentage contributed by principal items to the weight of fats and oils used in manufacture, United States, 1935-42

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oleo oil	5.9	5.6	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.5
Oleostearine	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	.8
Lard neutral	1.0	.7	.5	.5	.6	2.0	2.8	2.3
Oleo stock	.8	.6	.4	.5	.4	.5	.7	1.1
Total, animal ..	8.6	8.0	5.7	6.4	7.2	9.4	10.8	10.9
Cottonseed oil	32.2	33.3	53.2	45.7	40.6	45.0	50.5	48.0
Soybean oil	.6	4.4	9.8	12.8	29.2	33.8	25.5	38.5
Peanut oil	1.4	1.3	.9	1.1	1.0	.7	.7	.3
Corn oil	1/	.4	.6	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5
Total, domestic vegetable	34.2	39.4	64.5	59.8	71.0	79.7	76.9	87.4
Coconut oil	56.5	46.4	22.6	28.6	15.9	8.5	10.0	1.0
Babassu oil	.6	5.0	4.5	3.7	5.7	2.4	.3	.1
Palm-kernel oil ...	.1	.7	2.4	1.5	.2	---	.3	---
Palm oil	1/	.4	.3	---	1/	1/	1.7	.4
Sunflower oil	1/	1/	---	---	---	---	---	.2
Total, foreign vegetable	57.2	52.6	29.8	33.8	21.8	10.9	12.3	1.7
Total fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on figures in table 7. Totals include 0.2 percent or less of butter, beef fat, oleostearine oil, tallow, monostearine, cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, miscellaneous vegetable oils, vegetable gum, sesame oil, ouricuri oil, palm flakes, palm stearine, rape oil, and rice oil in certain years. Data for earlier years beginning 1913 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., p. 13.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 9.- Factory production of fats and oils, December 1940 and 1941, October-December 1942, and indicated crop-year production for specified items, 1940-42

Item	Monthly production				
	Dec.		1942		
	1940	1941	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Creamery butter	126.6	116.7	126.3	107.5	116.7
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	181.9	190.3	120.0	145.6	218.1
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	43.7	44.7	49.7
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	.3	.3	.3
Oleo oil	"	"	8.4	8.3	7.8
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	4.5	4.6	3.6
Tallow, edible	"	"	11.3	9.6	8.1
Tallow, inedible	"	"	80.7	72.7	69.9
Wool grease	"	"	1.3	1.0	1.2
Fish-liver oil	"	"	.6	.7	.6
Fish oil	"	"	20.3	23.2	14.8
Marine mammal oil	"	"	---	---	---
Total, animal	"	"	417.4	418.2	490.8
Vegetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	"	"	6.7	6.8	5.0
Coconut oil	"	"	9.1	5.2	7.5
Corn oil	"	"	21.5	20.6	19.8
Cottonseed oil	173.8	153.8	232.9	217.1	200.9
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	84.8	77.0	73.6
Olive oil, edible	"	"	---	.1	.7
Peanut oil	18.9	8.6	8.2	12.0	13.6
Soybean oil	N.A.	N.A.	64.5	75.4	92.3
Tung oil	"	"	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils	"	"	2.6	3.1	2.5
Total, vegetable	"	"	430.3	417.3	415.9
Grand total	"	"	847.7	835.5	906.7

Item	Indicated crop-year production			
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils				
Butter, including farm	July	2/ 2,281	2/ 2,190	2,150
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,275	2,480	2/ 2,700
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,732	2/ 1,800
Corn oil	Oct.	185	242	250
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,445
Linseed oil 3/	July	707	988	910
Olive oil	Oct.	11	8	11
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	76	2/ 200
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,440
Tung oil	Dec.	5	3	8

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Based on most recent indications; subject to change.
2/ Revised.
3/ Includes production from imported flaxseed.

Table 10.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, December 31, 1940-42, October 31 and November 30, 1942

Item	Dec. 31, 1940	Dec. 31, 1941	1942 Oct. 31	 Nov. 30	 Dec. 31
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	41	114	87	46	25
Lard and rendered pork fat	294	187	58	57	91
Greases, excluding wool grease	127	102	91	100	104
Neat's-foot oil	2	2	3	3	3
Oleo oil	5	7	4	3	4
Stearine, animal, edible	5	7	3	3	3
Tallow, edible	7	7	13	6	5
Tallow, inedible	304	254	212	215	197
Wool grease	7	4	5	5	5
Cod and cod-liver oil	14	9	12	9	13
Other fish-liver oil	1/	1/	2	2	2
Fish oil	132	149	131	137	141
Marine mammal oil	53	33	62	60	60
Total, animal	991	875	683	647	652
Vegetable oils, crude basis 2/					
Babassu oil	8	12	12	12	10
Castor oil	21	19	3/ 23	3/ 22	21
Coconut oil	258	196	134	146	142
Corn oil	21	52	36	33	34
Cottonseed oil	672	509	346	432	480
Linseed oil	154	198	273	291	297
Oiticica oil	4/	4/	8	8	7
Olive oil, edible	10	8	7	6	6
Olive oil, inedible and foots	24	15	11	12	11
Palm-kernel oil	3	2	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 1
Palm oil	156	140	90	88	85
Peanut oil	44	44	17	21	26
Perilla oil	7	5	3	2	2
Rape oil	7	15	16	16	22
Sesame oil	2	1	6/	6/	6/
Soybean oil	95	113	106	117	144
Tung oil	57	33	31	30	29
Other vegetable oils	12	23	39	26	31
Total, vegetable	1,549	1,385	1,154	1,263	1,349
Grand total	2,540	2,260	1,837	1,910	2,001

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except butter and lard, Food Distribution Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Not reported prior to July 31, 1942.

2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

3/ Revised.

4/ Included in "other vegetable oils."

5/ Refined only. Data for crude not available.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 11.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, January 1941 and 1942, November-January 1942-43

Item	Unit	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942	1942-43 Nov.	1942-43 Dec.	1942-43 Jan.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/51.00	1/78.70	75.00	75.00	75.00
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	24.46	43.24	45.01	44.72	44.34
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.78	2.23	2.43	2.56	2.76
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	1.54	2/ 1.94	2.23	2.36	2.49
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price	100 pound	3.28	5.11	5.94	6.19	6.23
Peanuts for oil, delivered designated agencies	"	---	4.07	4.04	3.97	3.97
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	.89	1.65	1.58	1.59	1.59

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.

2/ Revised.

Table 12.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, January 1941 and 1942, November-January 1942-43

Item 1/	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942	1942-43 Nov.	1942-43 Dec.	1942-43 Jan.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	22.40	48.30	52.88	53.10	53.85
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	27.85	39.90	38.60	38.65	38.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	34.50	46.10	45.40	46.90	46.75
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	29.50	39.50	39.75	42.80	43.00
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	25.40	34.75	33.75	---	---
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	21.94	44.10	39.12	38.00	38.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	29.75	46.45	46.60	39.00	39.35

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Bagged, carlots.

Table 13.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, December 1940 and 1941, October-December 1942

Item	Dec.		1942 1/		
	1940	1941	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	240	412	12,492	8,059	677
Uncolored	32,221	34,275	33,791	39,576	41,423
Total 2/	32,461	34,687	46,283	47,635	42,099
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	31,122	33,764	35,403	39,371	42,151
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,477	2,127	2,339	1,808	1,225
Oleostearine	301	235	342	350	262
Lard, neutral	776	992	911	907	676
Oleo stock	156	356	447	315	256
Tallow	---	---	14	30	63
Monostearine	19	18	15	16	9
Total, animal	2,729	3,728	4,068	3,426	2,491
Cottonseed oil	13,107	14,129	15,612	19,126	21,035
Soybean oil	8,549	5,242	17,689	15,937	10,597
Peanut oil	182	205	37	67	22
Corn oil	34	70	153	156	138
Cottonseed stearine	1	---	57	67	42
Soybean stearine	---	---	---	---	---
Total, domestic vegetable	21,873	19,646	33,548	35,353	31,834
Coconut oil	1,527	4,153	---	---	---
Babassu oil	14	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	---	528	---	---	---
Palm flakes	---	28	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	---	137	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	---	---	41	19	41
Total, foreign vegetable	1,541	4,846	41	19	41
Total, fats and oils	26,143	28,220	37,657	38,798	34,366
Milk	6,034	6,230	8,012	8,169	7,290
Salt	1,241	1,186	1,489	1,537	1,362
Derivative of glycerin	74	76	77	89	75
Lecithin	13	22	29	32	32
Soda (benzoate of)	12	15	25	26	21
Vitamin concentrate	1	8	8	9	7
Miscellaneous	---	1	12	9	2
Total, other materials	7,375	7,538	9,652	9,871	8,789
Total, all materials	33,518	35,758	47,309	48,669	43,155

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total of unrounded numbers.

3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.